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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 10 CR 019
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7	-against- :
8	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
9	ADIS MEDUNJANIN, :
10	March 22, 2011 Defendant.: 12:00 o'clock noon
11	X
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13	TRANSCRIPT OF CONFERENCE
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RAYMOND J. DEARIE CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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16	APPEARANCES:
17 18	For the Government: LORETTA E. LYNCH
19	United States Attorney BY: DAVID BITKOWER
20	JAMES LOONAM BERIT BERGER
21	Assistant United States Attorneys 271 Cadman Plaza East
22	Brooklyn, New York
23	
24	For the Defendant: ROBERT GOTTLIEB, ESQ. CELIA GORDON, ESQ.
25	STEPHANIE CARVLIN, ESQ. MITCHELL DINNERSTEIN, ESQ.

GR OCR CM CRR CSR

2 1 Court Reporter: Gene Rudolph 2 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn. New York 3 (718) 613-2538 4 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription. THE COURT: Welcome 5 back. 6 7 8 9 * * * * * 10 11 12 13 MR. BITKOWER: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 MR. GOTTLIEB: Thank you for having us. 15 THE CLERK: We are on this afternoon for a status 16 conference. This is USA versus Medunjanin, docket number 17 CR 10-019. 18 Can I ask the attorneys please to note their 19 appearance, beginning with counsel for government. 20 MR. BITKOWER: For the government, David Bitkower 21 and James Loonam. 22 Good afternoon, Your Honor. Good afternoon. 23 THE COURT: 24 MR. BITKOWER: And Berit Berger will be joining us 25 momentarily as well.

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              MR. GOTTLIEB: Robert Gottlieb for Mr. Medunjanin,
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    Your Honor.
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              Good afternoon.
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
              MS. GORDON: Celia Gordon also for Mr. Medunjanin.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Gordon.
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              MR. DINNERSTEIN: And Mitchell Dinnerstein also for
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    Mr. Medunjanin.
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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              Welcome back.
              MR. GOTTLIEB: Your Honor, we have Stephanie Carvlin
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    on the phone.
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              THE COURT: All right.
              MS. CARVLIN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE CLERK: Ms. Carvlin, can you hear us all?
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              MS. CARVLIN: Yes, I can.
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              Thank you.
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              THE COURT: The issue before the Court today, as I
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    understand it, is the possible testimony of AUSA Knox. I have
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    been favored with a number of letters, including overnight, on
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    the subject.
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              Ms. Berger is now with us.
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              Is there anything anybody wants to add to all of
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    this?
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              MR. BITKOWER: Not for the government, Your Honor.
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MR. GOTTLIEB: Your Honor, with your permission, Ms. Carvlin is prepared to address any issues, certainly would be the person to kick it off, if you thought further discussion would be helpful.

THE COURT: You know, I don't, only because you have been very thorough in these presentations. I for one remain -- I realize the government has left open a question as to whether or not they will assert a privilege with respect to certain information. Separate and apart from that, I am unconvinced that testimony of AUSA Knox will add anything to this discussion. We had well tried legal issues before me.

The one fact that is I guess relevant to the question at all, of course, is not in dispute concerning Mr. Gottlieb's retention and his communication of this fact to the government as early as September. Yes, it may be in a sense, and it does read to some extent as a discovery I am not as concerned about that as the fact that I don't see any material information coming to me that bears on the issues of Mr. Medunjanin's alleged or possible waiver of his Fifth Amendment rights once he was arrested.

I assume that given the bizarre state of affairs that transpired that January evening or afternoon, of course, there is going to be discussions between attorneys and clients on both sides of the aisle. No one on the law enforcement side expected Mr. Medunjanin to take the action he took.

Obviously, there is going to be a discussion, as indeed we've had some testimony, about what to do with him and whether he could be spoken to and so forth and so on.

With all due respect, I don't think an Assistant U.S. Attorney, Mr. Knox or anyone else, decides whether or not the action taken by the authorities in approaching Mr. Medunjanin, engaging him in conversation, administering warnings, taking waivers, whether that is kosher; that's my job. So I assume there is all sorts of back and forth between Assistants, whether it's Mr. Knox or others, and the agents about what to do in the wake of this rather bizarre incident.

I don't know that it speaks to the issue before me. In fact, the more I think about it, the less I am inclined to think it has any bearing whatsoever.

There is also something to the privilege -- I am glad we are sort of past the Touhy business. I quite agree with Ms. Carvlin's comment the last time, that if it were a question of depriving the defense of relevant and material testimony in a criminal setting -- and the courts of appeals that have spoken on this apply these regulations in a criminal setting -- there is no doubt in my mind that those regulations would give way, were that the situation, if there were relevant material information that we could glean from the testimony of this witness. I don't think Touhy would stand in the way. I don't see it.

The question is framed rather squarely. Fully knowing that Mr. Medunjanin was represented by counsel, the agents approached Mr. Medunjanin who appeared to be willing, if not anxious, to speak to them.

I am not going to go into the substance of what was said at the time because you've all asked for an opportunity to do further briefing. Although, I must say, I don't know what more briefing we can do on the point.

The question is, was that waiver knowing and voluntary? If it was, that ends the discussion.

The idea of giving license to the defense to call an Assistant U.S. Attorney, frankly, in the hopes that some jewel might fall in their laps, lending credence to a claim -- and I emphasize the word "claim" -- of outrageous government conduct, because there has been no such evidence of outrageous government conduct, in my view, I don't think justifies throwing somebody up on the witness stand in the setting of this case.

That's my view of it. I will amplify it in my written opinion.

MS. CARVLIN: If I can just respond briefly? I understand Your Honor's ruling.

I just want to make clear that what we'd be calling, or attempting to call Assistant U.S. Attorney Knox to testify to is not just with respect to the waiver with respect to our

other arguments about government misconduct, potential government misconduct here. Certainly it's absolutely true that it's the Court's decision or the Court's obligation to decide what happened here. We are not disputing that. In fact, we are encouraging that.

I am asserting that you need all of the facts in order to make that decision. And, as we have outlined, there are some facts that only with respect to not the waiver argument but the outrageous government conduct argument, the right to counsel argument, that only the United States Attorney Knox could provide.

THE COURT: I disagree. I think we have the evidence we need in the record.

To the extent that there is any currency in the argument that Mr. Knox could offer relevant evidence on the question, I have thought about it and thought about it and thought about it. Mr. Gottlieb did what a good lawyer does. He communicated the fact of his representation to the government early on, as a legal point. I don't know that there is any authority, in fact as I understand the authorities, it doesn't suggest that there can't be a valid Fifth Amendment waiver following a period of incarceration.

You make, I know, a series of sort of satellite arguments to the extent that various communications between Mr. Medunjanin and Mr. Gottlieb over the phone were tantamount

to an assertion of the Fifth Amendment right, Sixth Amendment right. I understand the argument. We will deal with them in turn.

I don't see anything to be gained from the testimony of Mr. Knox. As I said, we will talk more about it later.

The question is, where do we go from here?

MR. GOTTLIEB: Your Honor, on this same issue?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GOTTLIEB: With the Court's permission.

For example, just before we came into the courtroom today, I was handed a number of emails from Agent Azad, I believe, in one and another agent to Assistant U.S. Attorney Knox going back to September 25, 2009 regarding my contacts with the government, emails that then continue into January.

I think what Ms. Carvlin is getting to, and much better than I could as a matter -- in a legal argument, but only by calling a live witness under our system -- this is our view of it -- only by calling a live witness to put more meat on the bones if we are alleging -- it is an issue that ultimately Your Honor is going to have to find, one way or the other -- alleging that in light of all the circumstances, in light of the conversations with Mr. Knox, because we put in our proffer in our letter, it is not only that I am putting him on notice but then Mr. Knox responded to me in September of 2009 about what the government was representing they would

do as a result of my representation, and that being that they would not question my client.

So it is not enough just to say that I called and the government therefore was put on notice. But if we are really going to grapple with and understand the defense argument that there was outrageous government conduct here, wouldn't it be appropriate to hear what in fact the government's response was, what the government's representations were to me. And on January 7th, when we were desperately trying to find Mr. Medunjanin, was there, at best, a conscious avoidance by the government not to make contact with me, knowing that I am placing calls. As a maxim of federal law, conscious avoidance is heard constantly. It is not an absolute shield under all circumstances.

So if the government goes out of its way to avoid recognizing my request, insistence that he not be questioned on January 7th, wouldn't that fact, wouldn't all the history of it, wouldn't that be relevant in considering whether or not under all the circumstances of this case, knowing the back and forth, that can only come out through cross-examination from questioning a witness who is relevant.

We are not asking to call the President of the United States. We are not asking to call Mr. Holder or the US Attorney here in Eastern District.

We are asking to call, be permitted to call, a

witness who had all of those conversations directly with me, and that is the process by which we have accepted that the truth best can be brought out in a courtroom, through examination.

THE COURT: I don't know that any of the substance of these conversations as you relate them is in dispute.

What's in dispute?

MR. GOTTLIEB: If there was --

THE COURT: What meat don't you have on the bone that we have already in the record?

MR. GOTTLIEB: Is the government prepared to stipulate that there was conscious avoidance knowing that I was -- no. I am not saying that sarcastically. Because that's exactly why we do have to call the witness. If the government was willing to say Mr. Knox knew that I was calling, spoke to an agent and said I am not going to return the phone call. Guys, do what you have to do. I don't know if that's what happened.

But knowing that I was calling, it is not a fishing expedition to go into what -- we know there were conversations between Mr. Knox and Agent Azad and perhaps others. So it is not a fishing expedition to now in the context of this hearing to elicit what were you told and what did you tell them regarding representation, whether or not to make contact with me.

Then we added, in our last submission, this issue of the CJA appointment. I know in the response that I just saw that apparently was sent to us close to midnight last night, but I just quickly looked at it, on January 7th, the day in question, after spending all day trying to get Mr. Knox, I receive a call from Mr. Knox late at night while I'm having dinner saying that he is --

MR. LOONAM: The eighth.

MR. GOTTLIEB: January 8th. I'm sorry. It would be January 8th, indicating that he's making plans to have a CJA attorney present at the arraignment tomorrow, which was going to be Saturday, and this is after the government is now informed by my client that he wishes to be represented by me.

So to have a full picture, so we could have a clear factual picture of everything that happened, why things were happening, why they were making efforts to get another attorney even after being told by Mr. Medunjanin he wanted me to represent him, in order to make that determination, Your Honor, as to whether or not the contact adds up to inappropriate outrageous conduct which would warrant a remedy, it's only by having that back and forth in the direct and cross-examination.

THE COURT: All well and good. I am not going to debate it with you.

You do raise a couple of interesting points. One is

remedy. Assuming there were any factual bases to suspect, much less find, outrageous government conduct, query, what the remedy would be that you would be entitled to. I don't know that it would be suppression of these statements.

Secondly, you segue into areas that are really the focus of the principal legal issue. But as long as you do, I found credible the statement that Mr. Medunjanin at one point expressed dissatisfaction with counsel. I am not suggesting for a moment he had any objective justification for that, not at all. But consider this. He had paid a fee. A period of time, not much had elapsed. There had been no arrests from his perspective. There will be a number of phone calls back and forth. There had been no meetings. And the retainer had been dissipated. Probably a pejorative connotation to that word. The retainer had been used up and now he's getting billed for additional monies.

We all know from our experience as practitioners how lay people sometimes react to legal bills and don't fully comprehend the value of our time or how much time we take along the way.

To me that made perfectly good sense. Because of that, and his expression of not wanting Mr. Gottlieb, which obviously later on he apparently about faced, he checked the box, I would have done the same thing, had CJA counsel standing by for an arraignment. The mere fact that they

13 maintain that position after the fact that he finally stated 1 2 that he wished to speak with counsel is to me utterly 3 immaterial. 4 As I said, the debate is over what do we do now? Where are we going? 5 6 Do you really need time to brief these issues? 7 MS. CARVLIN: Yes, Judge. I think we would like a 8 briefing schedule. Obviously, I believe there is evidence in 9 the record that may persuade Your Honor that fact -- --10 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again, please. 11 MS. CARVLIN: Yes. 12 I am saying, I think you do need a briefing 13 schedule. Your Honor. I want to be able to point out evidence 14 in the record supported by legal argument. As you say, this is not the time to get into the substance of the argument. 15 16 What I would suggest is it is time to set a briefing schedule. 17 18 THE COURT: I want to set a very tight briefing 19 schedule. All of this is so fresh in my mind, I think all the 20 relevant cases have been identified, perhaps not folded within 21 the record. I understand your point. I will give you some 22 time. 23 Ellie, where are we? 24 Can you get it in by April 1st? 25 THE CLERK: April 1st?

14 1 MS. CARVLIN: Is this going to be simultaneous, Your 2 Honor? 3 THE COURT: No. Your motion, you make your 4 submission. The government will respond and I will give you an opportunity for a very brief reply. 5 6 MS. CARVLIN: How about April 4th? That would give 7 me an extra weekend. 8 THE COURT: I knew you were going to say that. 9 April 4th. April 4th. 10 And Mr. Bitkower? 11 MR. BITKOWER: April 11th. 12 THE COURT: April 11th. Any reply, April 15th, tax 13 day. 14 MR. GOTTLIEB: Your Honor, one request. In light of the decision that we are not going to be permitted to elicit 15 16 certain information that we thought, quite frankly, we were 17 going to be able to obtain from Mr. Knox, the --18 THE COURT: I am getting paid to disappoint somebody 19 every day, Mr. Gottlieb. 20 Go ahead. 21 MR. GOTTLIEB: And you have earned your fee, Your 22 Honor, believe me. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. 24 MR. GOTTLIEB: Would Your Honor --25 THE COURT: Did you say fee?

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              MR. GOTTLIEB: The pay, the pay.
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              THE COURT: Oh.
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              MR. GOTTLIEB: I will speak as an attorney.
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              THE COURT: I got excited there for a moment.
              MR. GOTTLIEB: Would Your Honor permit a
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    supplemental affidavit from me, specifically on the issue that
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    was raised with regard to CJA, to complete the record here?
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              THE COURT: Fire away.
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              MR. GOTTLIEB: If I -- if I can be permitted to add,
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    that we will at least be able to supplement to a certain
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    degree the record as we think is appropriate.
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              THE COURT: You have my permission.
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              MR. GOTTLIEB:
                             Thank you.
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              MR. BITKOWER:
                             Just to add very briefly to that, the
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    fact that we believe certain facts aren't legally relevant, I
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    just want to make clear on the public record, does not
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    indicate that we are agreeing with all of his representations.
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    Obviously, there are steps that we took which we are
    comfortable with ethically and legally. There are certain
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    allegations that may be made in an affidavit that we may or
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    may not agree with. The fact that we choose to respond or not
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    respond should indicate our lack of belief in their legal
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    relevance but not necessarily adopting them as correct.
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              THE COURT: All right, sir.
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              When I get the briefs I will be back to you with a
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    ruling as quickly as possible.
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               Thank you and good day.
               MR. GOTTLIEB: Thank you.
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               (Matter concludes.)
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